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The College News, 1930-11-19, Vol. 17, No. 07

Students of Bryn Mawr College

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The College News

VOL. XVII, No. 7

WAYNE AND BRYN MAWR, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1930

PRICE, 10 CENTS

Russia Under Soviet Effects Many Changes

New Social and Industrial Order Inaugurated Since the Revolution.

USES WESTERN DEVICES

Last Thursday evening, November 13, Dr. Mildred Fairchild, Associate in Social Economy and Social Research, spoke in Goodhart Hall on "A New Industrial Order in Russia." Her lecture was the second of the two lectures on Russia given under the auspices of the Graduate Club. Dr. Fairchild discussed the growth and organization of state capitalism in Russia as well as what the problems of the Soviet are and how these problems are being met.

Although Agriculture is in much the same position that it was before the Revolution, in Industry there has been enormous change, change in purpose, organization and results to consumer and producer. The private industry that has persisted in Russia for the last ten years is now being forced to sell out to the Soviet; the Hammer Pencil Company's sale is a recent example.

The organization of industry under the Soviet may well be called state capitalism. Syndicates, trusts and corporations are government owned and it is the government that receives and dispenses their profit. Although wages are steadily increasing, most of this profit is going into the expansion of industry. The Soviet has made tremendous progress in expansion. In 1925 and 1926 production was brought up to its pre-war level; during the war there had only been 15 per cent. of pre-war production. Since 1927 production has been increased until it is almost twice what it was in 1913. Under the Five Year Plan now in operation production is being increased 2 per cent. each year, an enormous amount.

We read in the newspapers of counter-revolutionary plots to overthrow the Soviet; a far greater task than protecting herself from these rebels is the building up of industry. We must remember that the industrial population of Russia is a small proportion of the total population, only one fifth. Industrialism is rapidly spreading, however, and many new factories have been built. There is a great contrast between these new factories and the old ones deficient in light, air and space. Many old factories are being remodeled as well.

Factory a Social Unit

The new factory is a social as well as an industrial center. Often in order that the factory may be near its raw materials, it is placed in the middle of a wilderness. Before its building is complete, however, about it have been grouped clubs, theater, school, creche, day nursery, perhaps a stadium, every social public utility except a church. These new settlements have been forced to fight against the peasant's aversion to change; he is especially conservative in matters of sanitation.

Government control of industry is highly centralized. In the last ten years many syndicates and large consolidations have been made, notably in textiles, steel and paper. All industrial budgeting is done by a government planning bureau.

We must not overstress centralization, however. The director of each factory is responsible for his factory's making its profits. Head directors are appointed by the trusts and represent the workmen. They are assisted in each factory by a technical director and his staff. In addition, each factory has four directing committees, industrial, labor protection, cultural work and mass organization. The first of these especially assists in getting out production. In a large factory, each committee has its subcommittees. All four

CONTINUED ON THE FOURTH PAGE

Dr. Smith Analyzes Results of Election

Professor William Roy Smith spoke on the Results of the Election in chapel Thursday, November 13.

The outstanding result of the 1930 election is the gains of the Democratic Party as compared with two years ago. These gains include eight seats in the Senate and fifty-one in the House of Representatives, but the party will not apparently be able to control either house. The Republicans, however, will not have the balance of power in congress, and the Farmer-Labor members will probably decide the vote.

The trend was more noticeable in the gubernatorial elections: Eighteen Democratic Governors, thirteen Republican, one Farmer-Labor and one Independent. Democratic Governors will replace Republicans in seven cases, and both the Farmer-Labor and Independent will replace Republicans.

The main cause for this change is the industrial depression. The Republican Party is not responsible for the depression, yet the vote against the party is justified because Republicans have so long claimed the assets of good times. In addition the Republican Party has brought disfavor upon itself by not doing enough to check the depression. The raising of the tariff to a higher level than ever before has only aggravated the situation.

A second and exaggerated cause for Republican unpopularity is the revolt against Prohibition. Revolt actually took place in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Illinois where referenda were held, and in Ohio where a wet candidate defeated a dry candidate for the Senate. In most of the other States the defeated candidates for Governor or Senator were usually as wet as the victors. The wets gained four or five Senators and about forty members in the House of Representatives, but nevertheless, still have less than a one-third vote in either house, and a two-thirds vote is necessary to initiate an amendment.

The third cause for Republican un-

CONTINUED ON THE FOURTH PAGE

"Devil's Disciple"

The Varsity Players and the Cap and Bells Club of Haverford have decided to give the "Devil's Disciple," by G. B. Shaw, on Friday and Saturday, December 12 and 13. The play will be directed by Jasper Deeter, director of the Hedgerow Theatre, Moylan-Rose Valley.

Tryouts for the women's parts will be held in Goodhart this Thursday evening promptly at 7 o'clock. All but freshmen are eligible, and there are copies of the play on the Varsity Dramatic's reserve shelf in the library.

There is, we think, more action and less moralizing in this play than in most of Shaw's. The setting is colonial New England. The women's parts are: Mrs. Dudgeon, an elderly Puritan matron, who "being exceedingly disagreeable is considered exceedingly good"; Essie, the bar-sinister of the family, a "wild, timid-looking creature," about sixteen years old; Judith Anderson, who "has been admired and petted into an opinion of herself sufficiently favorable to give her the self-assurance which serves her instead of strength." There are two minor characters, Mrs. Dudgeon's sisters-in-law, who appear at the family council in the first scene, and a crowd of townsfolk in the execution scene at the end.

The author's preface "On Diabolical Ethics" explains that the hero's championship of the devil is a direct outcome of his need for a religion that is not to be found in the decadent Puritanism of his home. This identity of Good and Evil is far from being an idea original with Shaw, for, as he points out, "from Prometheus to Wagner's Siegfried, some enemy of the gods, unfettered champion of those oppressed by them, has always towered among the heroes of the loftiest poetry."

Calendar

Wednesday, November 19—The Industrial Group Supper will be held in the Common Room at 6:30.

Saturday, November 22—Varsity Hockey with All-Philadelphia in the morning.

Sunday, November 23—The service of the Bryn Mawr League will be led by Samuel M. Shoemaker in the Music Room at 7:30.

Monday, November 24—The Graduate Club invites you to an informal discussion on Russia at 8 in Goodhart Hall.

The Parents' Association of the Thorne School will hold the second of their Round Table discussions on "Creative Activity" at 8:15 in Wyndham. The last of these discussions will take place on Tuesday, December 2.

Wednesday, November 26—Thanksgiving vacation begins at 12:45 P. M.

Monday, December 1—Thanksgiving vacation ends at 9 A. M.

Varsity to Play Match with All-Philadelphia

On Saturday Teams Contest in 23rd Meet Since 1908, Varsity Winning Four.

PROSPECT INTERESTING

On Saturday, November 22, the day when many of the men's colleges will be playing their objective game of the season, Varsity will meet the All-Philadelphia hockey team for the twenty-third time. This series, which was started in 1908, although frequently not successful for Bryn Mawr, has produced many exciting frays and the game this year should rival the best previous ones.

The first game that comes to our attention is that of 1914 when Bryn Mawr, playing with a forward line which, as an old report has it, was literally "geo-metri-cally straight," tied Philadelphia. The greatest day in the history of Bryn Mawr hockey is November 25, 1916. On that morning the team made a "record end to a record season" by beating All-Philadelphia, 3-0. Not one game had been lost all season and opponents had only scored a total of four goals, while Varsity had amassed thirty-three. For the first time in history the yellow and white college banner hung on the gym, to celebrate the first defeat of All-Philadelphia. In an old News editorial we learn that "singing was coached this year at regular song practices, and the conquering temper of the 1916 Varsity has engendered in the College a feeling comparable to the growth of a national spirit among separate states." Bryn Mawr gained three suc-

CONTINUED ON THE FIFTH PAGE

Dr. Swindler Honored

Dr. Mary Hamilton Swindler has been made a corresponding member of the German Archaeological Institute in Berlin. Although there are several hundred scholars in Europe who are members, only twelve American archaeologists have been elected to the Institute, and only six women have been chosen as members: Jane Harrison, Mrs. Strong and Mrs. Van Buren in England; Miss Bieber in Germany; Miss Richter and Mrs. Caroline Ransom Williams in America. Dr. Swindler is the seventh woman to be named.

Lantern Elections

Since Mary Harriman and Maxine Silver have not returned to college this year the Lantern Board has asked Bertha Faust to be the senior member, and Eleanor Yeakel to be the member from 1933.

Services Held in Memory of Theodore de Leo de Laguna

On Sunday, November 16, a memorial service for Theodore de Leo de Laguna was held in the Auditorium of Goodhart Hall. The speakers were chosen from among Dr. de Laguna's pupils and friends. They developed Dr. de Laguna's place in philosophy and the traits of character and habits of thought which won the admiration and respect of all who were acquainted with his writings or his life. President Park gave a brief sketch of Dr. de Laguna's life and work, and Dr. Montague, Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College, described his place in philosophy. Dr. Brand Blanshard, of Swarthmore College, and Dr. Helen Huss Parkhurst, of Barnard College, also spoke in behalf of the Fullerton Club and of the students of Dr. de Laguna, respectively. The program was:

In memory of Theodore de Leo de Laguna (July 22, 1876—September 22, 1930).

Sarabande in G minor.....Liadow Ave Verum.....Mozart President Park

Theodore de Laguna's place in philosophy, William P. Montague, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College.

In behalf of the Fullerton Club, Brand Blanshard, Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy at Swarthmore College.

Andante from Piano Quintet.....Brahms In behalf of the students of Theodore de Laguna, Helen Huss Parkhurst, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Barnard College.

Resolutions from the Board of Directors, the Faculty, the Alumnae Association and the students of Bryn Mawr College and the Philosophy Club of New York.

Sarabande from First French Suite.

Handel Larghetto The addresses of President Park and Dr. Montague follow.

Miss Park Travels in Desert for Eight Days

Miss Park continued the story of her visit to Egypt in chapel on Tuesday, November 18. With Miss Catherine Lord, of the Windsor School, in Boston, she went South, up the Nile to Assuan, where Egypt no longer seems to be a part of the civilized world but to identify itself with the African continent in appearance and spirit. Here they decided to get a caravan of their own to go into the desert. After trial trips into the surrounding deserts to get used to camel riding, they planned their journey to Luxor by the road between the Nile and the Red Sea with an Arab guide who had been with Roosevelt's party and with the Princess Mary on her visit to Egypt. The night before the trip they spent in the desert near Assuan. It was the first night of Ramadan, and the sounds of the drums beating and the people crying out during the night made their coming expedition seem very wild and foolhardy. They were pleasantly surprised when the Sheikh of Caravans came the next day to register their names, destination, and expected date of arrival at Luxor.

The caravan consisted of eight camels and a baby camel who "made the caravan look nice" but was a nuisance to every one, including the camels. Miss Park and Miss Lord were mounted on the large white riding camels, whose pacing is so comfortable that travelers can ride eight to ten hours a day without fatigue. The men accompanying the camels were especially picturesque, not tall but wonderfully made with fuzzy hair standing straight up on their heads—natives of the tribe Kipling calls Fuzzy-Wuzzy. With the exception of the scout of one caravan, these men

CONTINUED ON THE FIFTH PAGE

Theodore de Laguna was an American born but his parents were European, representatives of what is perhaps the most distinguished group of immigrants in the country's history, "the pilgrims of 1848," as a recent book names them. His father, Alexander de Laguna, was a French citizen of Spanish descent who came to this country about the time of the revolution of 1848. His mother, Frederica Bergner, was born in Saxony and her family were actually political exiles soon after. Alexander de Laguna married her in Philadelphia in 1850 and they sailed for San Francisco that same year, going around the Horn. Theodore, the youngest of their nine children, was born in Oakland, California, on July 22, 1876.

He was a delicate and precocious child and was not sent to school until late; studying at home with an older sister instead. Later he went to the public schools of Oakland and to the University of California and he received his Bachelor degree in 1896 before he was 20. When a chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established years later he was chosen as a member from his class. His interests as an undergraduate and for some time later were divided between literature and mathematics. He wrote for the University publications, and later for local papers and magazines, verse stories and sketches. He played chess, which exercised a fascination on him against which he had always to be on his guard lest it absorb him completely. The next few years were spent in graduate study of philosophy and English literature at the University of California and in high school teaching in Escondido where he received his Master's degree in 1898.

In 1900-01 he was Fellow in philosophy at Cornell University, taking his doctorate at the end of the year. During the two following years he taught in the Philippine Islands and though he traveled for several months in the Orient most of the time was spent in a remote district in the island of Mindanao. He was the only white man in the village and came to know the natives very intimately, largely because he learned to speak the Visayan dialect of the district. These two years' experience among people of an alien culture he always regarded as of the utmost value to him. He often spoke of them and the illustrations, apt and accurate, which he drew from his own retentive visual memory, his students will remember. The life in the tropics where he had a mild attack of cholera had, however, a serious effect upon his health from which he never fully recovered. On his return to the United States in 1903 he spent two more years at Cornell, one as honorary fellow and one as assistant in the Sage School of Philosophy.

In the fall of 1905 he married his fellow-student, Grace Mead Andrus, and went at once to the University of Michigan as assistant professor of education. In 1907 he was called to Bryn Mawr College as associate professor of philosophy and was promoted to be full professor in 1910.

Wrote Three Books

In 1910 also his first book, *Dogmatism and Evolution*, written in collaboration with his wife, was published. In 1915 he published *An Introduction to the Science of Ethics* and in 1926 *The Factors of Social Evolution*. In addition he wrote many articles on a wide variety of topics ranging from educational theory and ethics, on the one hand, to mathematical logic on the other. He contributed to the recently published volumes *Contemporary American Philosophy*, a paper entitled "The Way of Opinion." He left manuscripts of three articles written this last summer embodying some of the results of work done during recent years on Plato. These will be published later. There are also a number of other papers, some on historical subjects, some of a more popular sort on educational and political problems.

CONTINUED ON THE THIRD PAGE

THE COLLEGE NEWS

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The College Council and the Student Body

The position of representatives is at best a difficult one. And when they are chosen, not because they represent a contingent, but because they hold college offices, their problems increase. The attitude of the majority of the College Council may not be a true mirror of college thought, and a large and active minority may find no representation at all. In matters which concern the social life of all the students in residence, the limitations of the College Council must be recognized and met.

Where a question concerns the interest of the students primarily, the answer is always left with the students themselves. Thus, several years ago, when the matter of smoking came up, the attitude of the students determined the action taken; and thus, now, in the matter of opening the halls to negro students, student opinion must be the determining factor. Indeed, such matters are not brought before the Board of Directors unless a preponderance of college thought favors a definite step. It is, therefore, essential, before action is taken in any matter of vital importance in student life, that the cross-section of opinion voiced through the Council be supplemented by the opinions of individual students, who feel strongly on the subject. In all such matters, well-considered arguments on either side should be presented to the administration, since administrative activity of necessity waits on student opinion. Only through individual expression can the attitude of the Council be demonstrated as representative or unrepresentative. Only thus can the readiness for change be determined.

The responsibility of the students themselves in all matters immediately relating to their life is a serious one. It calls for thorough consideration of all the issues involved, since student attitude determines Bryn Mawr's stand on such questions on campus, and hence before the outside world.

Exercise Among the Juniors

Those of us who attended the chapel led by Miss Petts last year in which she developed a theory concerning the exercise of Juniors, take particular interest in the outcome of Junior class hockey this year. Not only are the Juniors, just freed from required sports, far outnumbering the Seniors in candidates for their teams, but they have achieved signal victory in the games themselves. The first team has won three games, the last one an ardent bout with the Freshmen; and the second team has won one of its games, tied the other without being scored against. Thus the Juniors are the winners of the class championship with undefeated teams.

Whether or not this class is exceptional in its interest for sports, and particularly for general exercise cannot yet be decided. It may be that the "theory" of the Gymnasium department was an explanation of facts as they have been, and that the activity of the present Junior class fits in with a new and darling theory of how things ought to be. We await the basketball and swimming season with great interest, for they will show whether or not this phenomenon of Junior activity has a local reference to hockey. But the evidence of several more generations of Juniors will be necessary before we can speak with conviction. At present we are limited to speculation.

We were relieved to hear in Chapel Tuesday morning that the camel which we paid deference to last May Day was a reality. Even the "one-two-three hop" was suggested in the dainty footing of the beast across the mountainous desert.

The Theatre

The New Yorkers, which will continue at the Chestnut Street Opera House, all this week, owes a great deal of its success to Mr. Peter Arno, who originated the sketches and designed the costumes. This production is a musical satire the tone of which all who are familiar with Mr. Arno's work can quickly conjecture. The cast includes most of those types which are popularly supposed to make up the composite whole of New York—bootleggers, gigolos, racketeers, debutantes, brokers, newsboys, ladies of the evening. There are two long acts, each of seven or eight scenes which have some flimsy yet fairly perceptible reason for following one another. Among these are such as "The Toro Club," "In Front of Reuben's," "A Cellar," "Before a Park Avenue Apartment."

It is sophisticated and clever and very amusing. But we felt that this was rather by the personalities of the cast than through any exceptional merit in itself. Hope Williams plays the New York society girl and you know how

she plays. Besides she wears stunning clothes. Frances Williams scintillates as Mona Low, a night club hostess, and sings the two best songs in the show, "I'm Getting Myself Ready for You" and "Where Have You Been?" These two numbers are good, although the rest of the music is pretty disappointing. Ann Pennington can still dance, but she's not the girl she was. Whenever the show begins to drag, Jimmy Durant comes in. He is one of those few comedians who is consistently funny in a riotous sort of way.

The music is by the Clayton, Jackson and Durant Orchestra and by Waring's Pennsylvanians. These last have a drinking song and a Flit Drill which you are sure to like.

The second act is a decided let-down but we hear rumors that it is has been considerably improved since opening night. *The New Yorkers* ought to be better than it is; something somewhere is strangely disappointing. But as a whole there is much bright, snappy entertainment.

Notice

Because of the prevalent demand for a change in chapel time, question will be taken up at the next Faculty meeting, which occurs in December. An arrangement will probably be made by which classes will start before nine, and chapel will be held in the middle of the morning, as it was last year.

Letter

To the Editor of the COLLEGE NEWS:

I have noticed the comments in the NEWS about the lights in the Reading Room, and it may be of interest to you to know the facts.

In September the renewal of the bulbs was taken up with the Business Office of the College and a requisition was sent in to have the work done. Several verbal requests were also made but the College electrician had more pressing work in preparation for the opening of College and the fire in Goodhart Hall again delayed the work in the Library. Unfortunately the College men are not able to do all the work promptly and some of the less pressing has to wait until there is time for it as in this instance.

LOIS A. REED,

Librarian.

Editor's Note—THE NEWS regrets having mistaken coincidence for casual connection.

In Philadelphia

Chestnut: *The New Yorkers*, to be reviewed in this issue.

Forrest: Leslie Howard is unusually good in the very impressive imaginative drama, *Berkeley Square*.

Garrick: Thurston continues to mystify his audiences with even more amazing tricks.

Shubert: Ed Wynn in an hilariously comic part as *Simple Simon*, with an exceptional supporting show.

Walnut: The divorce theme is discussed wittily by St. John Ervine in *The First Mrs. Fraser*. Grace George has the title role.

Coming

Forrest: Katharine Cornell in *Dishonored Lady*. November 24.

Broad: David Belasco's comedy, *It's a Wise Child*. November 24.

Garrick: *The Wife's Away*, with Elliott Nugent and Norma Lee. November 24.

Shubert: Earl Carroll's *Sketch Book*. November 24.

Chestnut: The Shubert new operetta, *Arms and the Maid*. November 25.

Orchestra

Friday afternoon, November 21; Saturday evening, November 22. Leopold Stokowski, conducting.

Brahms: "Academic" Overture
Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, C Minor
Debussy: Iberia
Zemachson: Chorale and Fugue, D Minor

Movies

Aldine: *Africa Speaks* is an animal and adventure picture with some unusual scenes.

Buyd: June Walker, Anita Page, Robert Montgomery, and Robert Ames are not able to make a good picture out of the trite material in *War Nurse*.

Stanton: John Gilbert in a rollicking, exuberant comedy of sailor's life, *Way for a Sailor*.

Mastbaum: *Remote Control*, a radio murder mystery with William Haines.

Earle: *The Gorilla*, taken from the stage thriller, continues to be spooky and amusing. Walter Pidgeon and Lila Lee have the romantic leads.

Stanley: *Half Shot at Sunrise* with that inimitable comedy team Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey.

Fox: *The Big Trail*, a screen epic of the pioneering days to Oregon. A super-production which cannot fail to suggest the *Covered Wagon*, with John Wayne, Marguerite Churchill, and Tyrone Power in the cast.

Karlton: *Eyes of the World*, a movie version of Harold Bell Wright's best seller, with Una Merkel.

Keith's: Harold Lloyd in a new slapstick comedy, *Feet First*, which has all the gusto and thrills of *Welcome Danger*.

Little: *Docks of Hamburg*, a UFA production with Jenny Jugo and Willy Fritsch.

Local Movies

Ardmore: Wednesday and Thursday, *Madame Satan* with Kay Johnson; Friday, *The Big Fight* with Guinn Williams; Saturday, Sue Carol in *She's My Weakness*.

Wayne: Wednesday and Thursday, Jack Holt in *The Squealer*; Friday and Saturday, Joe E. Brown in *Maybe It's Love*.

Radio

Wednesday, 9:30 P. M.—Jeanette Mac-

Donald, Reinald Werrenrath, glee club and orchestra. WJZ's network.

Thursday, 6:00 P. M.—Prof. Stephen P. Duggan speaks on "Japan: Mediating Between East and West." Columbia network.

8:00 P. M.—Jose Santiago, baritone, as soloist with the Little Symphony Orchestra. WOR.

Friday, 11:00 A. M.—Walter Damrosch's Musical Appreciation Hour. WEA and WJZ's networks.

Saturday, 1:45—Yale vs. Harvard. WEA's network.

2:15 P. M.—Navy vs. Maryland. WJZ's network.

2:45—Wisconsin vs. Minnesota. WABC.

9:00—Walter Damrosch's concert. Floyd Gibbons gives a science talk during the program. WEA's network.

Choir and Organ Combine in Sunday Music Service

Chapel last Sunday night, November 16, consisted of a musical service in which organ music was alternated with selections by the choir. A new technique was employed in singing the hymn *Jesu, Lover of My Soul*. The choir sang the first verse alone. Then the first verse was sung again, the audience joining in. The second verse was sung by audience alone, the third by audience and choir with part of the choir singing a Descant above the hymn tune. The audience's singing, we must say, was woefully weak. Almost equally poor was the psalm *Lord Who Has Made Us for Thine Own* that followed: it was unsure and the leads were poorly taken. The first three selections of the choir, on the other hand, were very well done. Of the organ pieces the last *Marche Upon a Theme*, by Handel, was perhaps the most enjoyed; all were well played.

The program follows:

Processional Hymn 440—"The God of Abraham," tune "Leoni" (Jewish Melody)

Organ—"Chorale in A Minor," Cesar Franck (1822-1890)

Choir—Chorale, "Now All the Woods Are Sleeping" (a capella),

Bach (1685-1750)

"Tenebrae factate sunt" (a capella),

Palestrina (1525-1594)

"O vos omnes" (a capella),

Vittori (1540-1608)

Scripture Reading and Prayers

Hymn 335—"Jesu, Lover of My Soul," tune "Aberystwyth"

Choir—"Lord Who Has Made Us for Thine Own" Gustav Holst

Organ—"Pastorale" (from the First Sonata) Guilman (1837-1911)

"Marche Upon a Theme by Handel,"

Guilman

Hymn 408—"Jerusalem the Golden," tune "Urbs beata"

The Benediction

Dresden Amen

Margaret Peter, '32, Weds Dr. Herbert H. Fritz

On November 12 at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Margaret Peter, '32, was married to Dr. Herbert Fritz by her uncle, Dr. Fosbrook, dean of the New York Theological Seminary. Many of the bride's friends and classmates from college attended the ceremony and reception following and Elizabeth Gill, '32, was a bridesmaid. The wedding party was a harmony of lavender and yellow. The dresses were simple, old-fashioned gowns of orchid georgette trimmed with fuschia-colored velvet sashes at the natural waistline.

The bridesmaids wore small velvet hats of the same shade, and orchid shoes with dark velvet bows. They carried spray bouquets of large orchid chrysanthemums and tiny orchid and fuschia-colored baby chrysanthemums, the shades of which exactly matched the colors of the dresses. Mrs. Fritz's sister, Miss Eleanor Peter, was maid of honor, and wore the same style dresses as the bridesmaids only carried out in the yellows and browns, and her flowers corresponded. The bride was lovely and not a bit sad. Her train was of the fish tail variety in dark egg-shell tulle. Her dress was dark egg-shell satin. Contrary to custom there was no weeping at this wedding. The bride and groom were sent off on their honeymoon midst a great shower of confetti and rice. Dr. and Mrs. Fritz will be at home after November 24 at the Bryn Mawr Gables Apartments, Montgomery Avenue, Bryn Mawr.



One evening, Thursday to be exact, we went to our Natural Dancing Class. Yes, Nature, embodied in a note from the Dean's office, was calling to us, and who can resist the call of Nature? Our heart romped around in our bosom and our legs did strange things as we betook ourselves to the gym, floating (we, of course. Don't be silly) in a sea of aesthetic longing. Oh, to see Cissy in her dancing costume! At last we arrived, and burst through the doors of the inner temple. Ah, what a vision met our eyes! There, in the centre of the floor, was a bundle of pink stuff which was bouncing up and down, if you can believe it. Or maybe you can't. Anyway, as we looked the figure ceased bouncing, and began to roll. It looked rather like a sea urchin, but what we took for prickles were really legs, hundreds of them, all kicking in the melee. The sight was most alarming, and for the first time in our life (so we're optimists, are we?) we doubted our sanity. But it was not for long. Came the dawn, and we recognized Cissy. Our eyes filled with tears at the thought of our little companion curled up into an interpretation of a bouncing, rolling ball. "Just a rollicking ball," we sobbed. And we were right.

Suddenly, all was quiet. Cissy came to a lie-still, disentangled her legs, arose and shook herself ecstatically.

"Ah, Terpsichore, will you keep my secret?" we heard her murmur, but we hope we were mistaken.

"Thank you, Miss Centipede. Your interpretation showed great feeling, and a true appreciation of the aesthetic quality of your subject," said a delightful voice.

"Please, may I go now? I—I," Cissy's voice broke. "I—"

"Yes, I understand. You are quite overcome by the beauty of it all. Yes, you may go and think it over alone." Cissy's eyes beamed with a celestial light. She floated toward the door and beckoned to us. We cast a furtive glance about, and once more forsaking the altar of Nature, we sneaked out behind Cissy.

"Sh-h," she said. "There's big doing tonight. Follow me." So out into the night we went, Cissy prancing along ahead, in the various guises of butterfly, will-o-the-wisp and kangaroo. Time passed, as was to be expected, and we found ourselves in the village, but we hardly recognized our alma urbs. The streets were thronged with shouting people, and we looked around for Admiral Byrd, or at least Fred Allen. Cissy pushed her way through someone's legs to the front of the line, and we followed, though not so directly. And there we beheld a sorry sight: a procession of young men blindfolded and in pajamas was making its way along the main street, and they were smeared with valerian, the modern form for tar and feathers.

"Horrible," we gasped. What a terrible crime they must have committed! We looked again and, to be sure, there was the emblem of their shame: around the neck of each was a card saying, "I am a Freshman." We heard a noise beside us, half sniffe, half snort. We looked down: Cissy's nose was buried in our skirt.

"Poor lambs!" she moaned. And to think they've come two miles from Villanova. This sort of thing makes one reflect upon life. Good old Bryn Mawr; at least it has no Freshman initiation ceremonies. "Oh, look at that poor little fellow nearest us. I think he's going to fall." Cissy was almost right. The youth in question stumbled, and madly tore the bandage from off his eyes. He beheld Cissy, and fell on his knees.

"Dear Guardian Angel," he whispered. "I knew you'd save me from this fate which is worse than death. You have come, you have come!" Cissy stretched out her arms, and as she did so she noticed that they were covered with pink draperies.

"Look at it," she screamed. "I must have forgotten. It's my dancing costume!" And she fled. Behind, the Freshman dissolved slowly into a pool of tears.

Services in Memory of Theodore de Laguna

CONTINUED FROM THE FIRST PAGE
which it is also hoped may be edited for publication.

As he was returning to begin his twenty-fourth year of work at Bryn Mawr he died suddenly at Hardwich, Vt., not far from his summer home, on September 22, 1930.

Introduced Formulated Plan for Graduate School

To Bryn Mawr College Professor de Laguna made two great gifts: his teaching and his way of life. Of the first others are to speak at first hand, his colleagues at other colleges, Professor Montague and Professor Blanshard, for his contribution to American Philosophy and his brilliant pupil both as an undergraduate and graduate; Professor Parkhurst for the way he chose to convey his subject matter to his pupils. But to those of us who could not share the kindling of his philosophic discussion and who were not in his classroom, he came as a fine and untrammeled human being interested in all human things, a friend of all social and educational reform, a passionate upholder, if I may say so, of the independence of women, whether the women were in his own gifted family, or among the succession of his students or the industrial workers who come to the campus each summer and on whose board he sat for the first years in the summer school. He was sensitive to music and greatly gifted in it, composing both for singing and for the guitar which for many of us he turned into a new and delightful instrument, so that the music of today as Mr. Alwyne and the quartette play it will recall him no less than the words we say. He was interested in any problem that concerned the college at large; he helped in the Thorne School curriculum; he protested against the increasing pressure, as he thought it, of a curriculum which took away the leisure, the "spring" of mind and body with which he believed good work was done; he made the suggestion with all the financial details appended which led to the establishing of the Graduate School in Radnor Hall.

He was non-faultfinding or jealous or petty-minded. My heart never sank when he came into the office for I knew he had come on a clearcut errand of news, or suggestion or offer of assistance, and when we discussed some tangled matter he did it as objectively as if he were conveying it from Mars or better, from some philosophical heaven. Professor Alfred North Whitehead has written to Mrs. de Laguna: "In thinking of him I realize his combination of keenness of mind with loveableness of character. In conversation he probed and analyzed, but his analysis was always directed to bring out the best points in the thoughts of others. This characteristic was so natural and intuitive for him that at first one hardly noticed it. But it made the enjoyment of his presence. It was the outcome of great quality of character."

Bryn Mawr has lost an honest and keen scholar; it has also lost an honest and keen and endearing human being. It will long remember him vividly and gratefully.

Dr. Montague Adds Praises

A good friend is gone and we meet to pay homage to his memory. His life has been a gain to us who knew him and for that very reason our loss is the greater. But death brings not only a stabbing sadness to those who remain but a heightened sense of the values incarnate in the life that has actually been. Nothing in the future can deprive the world of its past, and nothing can deprive us of the joy and the inspiration which we have already gained from the one whose memory we cherish. As time slowly passes our sorrow that we could not have had more of our friend will give place to gratitude that we had so much. For the more happy our memories the more truly will it be borne in upon us that a good life is more good than its cessation is bad.

Theodore de Laguna was very much of an individual and his personality had many sides. My first impression of him and one that grew in strength as I came to know him was of a certain vibrant intensity of feeling for philosophical ideas. It is easy to be passionate about concrete matters, and it is usual—at least so one would hope—for philosophers to be interested in the abstract. But it is not usual or easy to feel passionately about the affairs of pure thought. This rare and difficult grace of mind de Laguna had. Whether he was addressing a large company at a meeting of the American Philosophical Association or the small company of friends at our club there was

something electric that came into the atmosphere when he spoke. One might or might not agree with his assertions but one felt that whether as an ally or as an opponent he introduced into the discussion a very welcome element of debate intensity.

This zestful and passionate concern for the life of reason which seems to me to have been uniquely characteristic of de Laguna stands out in bold relief if we view it in relation to his general philosophy. For he was both a skeptic and a pragmatist—or if not a pragmatist in any orthodox sense, he was at any rate strongly in sympathy with the pragmatism of William James. In response to the invitation extended to him by a committee of the American Philosophical Association to write his intellectual autobiography and his philosophical credo, he chose for the title of his article "The Way of Opinion." Now in that ancient Greek philosophy with which he was so familiar the word Opinion was a derogatory word, suited less to describe one's own views than the views of one's opponents. With frank humility de Laguna chose *opinion* rather than the eulogistic knowledge to characterize his beliefs. He tells us in his essay that the general tendency of his thought had been in the direction of a more and more radical skepticism. I quote:

"The beginnings of the tendency are probably to be found in a long and painful endeavour to escape from the trammels of the Lutheran pietism in which I was brought up. I found it exceedingly hard to win freedom of thought, and probably should never have succeeded if I had not, in my middle twenties, been plucked away from home influences and set down for a time in the midst of a people of alien race to think my way to a clear self-consciousness. It was fortunate for me that I had come under the instruction of two teachers of great ability and strongly-opposed views (Professor Howison and Professor McGilvary). Either alone would doubtless have made me a disciple, and I should have passed from the faith of my boyhood to a new faith no less constraining, but between the two I was left to flounder awkwardly enough, but at liberty."

Reasoning Led Him to Skepticism

Now to infer from this passage that the skepticism of our philosopher rested merely upon the conflict of faiths which he thus early experienced would be a mistake, for he goes on to tell us of his investigation of the foundations of scientific induction and of his conclusion that each of the axioms and postulates advanced as a logically valid justification for the inductive leap proved either insufficient or empty and inapplicable. This skeptical outcome of his thought together with the reasonings on which it is based is original and impressive. And even if we are not convinced of its final truth we must recognize it as possessing the prestige that belongs to the matured opinion of a master of abstract analysis. For while Professor de Laguna was deeply interested in ethics and in social evolution and was the author of a book in each of these divisions of the humanities, yet much of his best work was concerned with logic and mathematics. He was not only a humanist, but a formalist or dialectician, and with all his skeptical distrust of the applicability of pure reason, it was the realm of pure reason that he knew and loved.

This combination of sympathies is an unusual and an interesting one. Most men who philosophize become committed, at least in their maturity, to merely one or another of the several divergent trends in the philosophic tradition. And in their temperament they are from the beginning rather essentially romanticist or classicist and unable to feel the appeal of those problems and points of view belonging to the opposite camp. De Laguna incorporated in his outlook something of both classicist and romanticist sympathies; and his philosophic interest was unusually catholic. This is indicated by the range of topics on which he wrote. He made contributions not only to the fields of ethics and sociology as I have already said, but also to history, logic, aesthetics and theory of government. On the occasion of the reading of papers on any of these topics by others at meetings of the Philosophical Association he had invariably illuminating criticisms and comments to offer. Perhaps it was his interest in problems of formal logic that was particularly in evidence on these occasions—an interest whose keenness and vividness was all the more striking as occurring in a man who was so completely in tune with the tendencies of our time which are on the whole humanistic rather than scholastic. With his very genuine and intense pleasure in logical issues went a liking for prob-

lems of pure mathematics. He took delight in numbers and their strange and fascinating behavior. We were discussing together one day some of their curious properties and with an eagerness quite as great as that which he displayed for concrete issues of ethics and sociology he gave me expert and generous counsel on a problem which was then engaging my attention.

It is scarcely the occasion to speak of the philosophic technicalities of his work but I cannot refrain from mentioning two of them that especially impressed me on reading "The Way of Opinion": (1) his criticism of Bertrand Russell's theory of Types, and (2) his curiously ingenious demonstration that the concepts of Truth and Falsity in the sense in which they are used by philosophers in their discussions of epistemology are empty and without real meaning. Though both of these points are made by a pragmatist in the interest of pragmatism they have all the acumen and precision that any intellectualist could demand. And the professional dexterity of such rapier-like thrusts helps us to understand how genuine was de Laguna's love of good logical form even when he was preparing to deal with problems concrete and humane.

Emphasis on Opinions

There have always been two traditions in philosophy, the constructive and the critical. The constructive is the more pleasant and more exciting to indulge and its reception by the laity is unusually cordial and appreciative. The work of the critical philosopher, on the other hand, at least if it is carried to the point of censoring his own constructions and not merely those of neighbors and rivals, is painful rather than pleasant and an exercise in humility rather than in pride. And to the multitude agape with hope and the craving for excitement it makes little appeal. To be a skeptic in philosophy is indeed to confess that one cannot attain to any assured solution of the problems in which one is interested. Such a confession requires courage and high intellectual conscience. There is far too little of such courage in the world of philosophers today. It was this courage that de Laguna possessed. Most of us would almost prefer to commit our belief to the fall of a coin than to follow loyally the "duty to doubt" and to retain an attitude of suspended judgment so long as the evidence is insufficient to justify an honest decision. And yet without the tough-mindedness of conscientious skeptics the tender-minded visionaries would have no means of estimating the value of their dreams except by comparing them with one another. But though a skeptical philosophy has irreplaceable value at a time like the present and in a country so optimistic as our own it is a philosophy most difficult to summarize. To be appreciated it must be read at first hand. Bristling with facts

and full of penetrating observations on this or that problem it lacks the easy and artificial unity of many a well-constructed treatise. I find the same sort of difficulty in presenting a brief and clear outline of de Laguna's philosophy that I should find in epitomizing the philosophy of William James.

As it is opinions rather than certainties with which, according to de Laguna, we must content ourselves in philosophy, so it is in the realm of Belief rather than in the realm of Knowledge that progress in science and in philosophy is to be sought. And if we are content to seek for it there we shall find it. For science, de Laguna assures us, is a "going concern" and scientists can somehow manage to get along without waiting for those absolute authentications of their procedure which are so generously proffered by philosophers. And the way in which progress is made in beliefs whether scientific or merely general and human is by increase in their comprehensiveness and in their power to co-ordinate our experiences. I am sure that the emphasis on belief rather than knowledge would have pleased William James and that the conception of intellectual progress as consisting in increasing comprehensiveness of beliefs would also have pleased him. If one feels as de Laguna felt that final knowledge is impossible and that there is no external reality to serve as a touchstone for truth, then all measures of betterment must be sought inside rather than outside the processes of thought and action. And hence the idea of progress as consisting in ever more comprehensive beliefs and conceptions affords a most felicitous effective and original pragmatic substitute for the older idea of contact with an absolute. De Laguna's Way of Opinion thus leads to a happier and more optimistic mood than its initial skepticism might lead one to expect.

Dogmas Represent Experience

Toward religion his attitude was, I think, one possessing affinities with that of Santayana—and one which is meeting with growing sympathy in our day. Without accepting the dogmatic certain-

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He expresses his attitude in these words:

"To regard the contents of a religious faith as consisting of so many scientific or philosophical theories is almost inevitably to condemn them, but it involves, I believe, a very serious misapprehension. What a belief amounts to depends upon the experience that has gone to the formation of it. Now the amount of experience that is represented by religious dogma is enormous. In a way, it may be said to be co-extensive with human life itself. It is, in short, experience of the values of things, and especially of those things which are felt to make existence most worth while, not only for the individual, but for the society of which he is a member. The fact is not to be overlooked that the logical relevancy of the experience to the particular dogmas that arise out of it is always questionable; but the more important fact is that, in their way, the dogmas do sum up and represent the experience. The conception of a heavenly father, for example, is not sufficiently disposed of when it is labeled 'anthropomorphism.'"

A creed, as such, is a relatively external manifestation of an inner spirit. It is a partly rational, more largely imaginative construction, a conceiving how the world must be constituted and governed if the real values in life are what the worshippers have found them to be. Such a construction is always framed in conceptual terms which the common consciousness of the time takes for granted as unimpeachable, but which may to any extent be modified by later scientific and philosophical reflection. So long as Christian men and women retain a consciousness of supreme moral obligation, and so long as that obligation includes a recognition of love, or charity, toward all as the guiding principle of the best life, their religion will be far from extinction."

Love of Pure Thought

From de Laguna's writings then I get the same impression that I got from his personality, the impression of one skeptically distrustful of the pretensions of theorists, deeply and pragmatically absorbed in the concrete interests of his place and time, but nevertheless imbued with passionate love for the life and the problems of pure thought.

I believe I am right in thinking of this college as pre-eminent for its cultivation of pure thought, for its devotion to the intellectual adventure as an end in itself. In an age of general utilitarianism and the worship of efficiency this is an admirable and precious trait. It is appropriate that there should have been long in your midst a teacher who incorporated so fully in his person and in his philosophy this same rare attitude toward the life of the mind. Your philosopher was one whose spirit was thoroughly congruent with your spirit. May his memory endure as one of the high and characteristic traditions of Bryn Mawr!

Russia Under Soviet Effects Many Changes

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committees are elected by the trade unions of workers. One of the head director's chief difficulties is managing the very independent committees of workers. The director is usually a worker and a Communist with a long Revolutionary record. There are a few Russian geographical groups, of housewives, for example; the real unit for political and social life, however, is the factory trade union.

Problems of Industry

The industrial problems of the Soviet are many, lack of machinery, lack of techniques, lack of skill. In nationalization of industry Russia is about twenty years behind the rest of the world. To catch up she needs money to buy machinery. This money is being earned by large exports abroad, eggs and butter to England, lumber, furs, manganese and some coal to the United States, textiles to the East, sugar to Italy, oil to Europe. The large export has caused shortages at home, especially in food. To supply her need for techniques Russia has, on the other hand, imported. Large numbers of technical engineers from Germany and the United States may now be found in Russia. To man the new factories the Soviet is training by efficient methods the same workers, in a great many cases, who built the factory. In addition there are factory schools where boys and girls of 14 to 16 learn all sorts of trades.

What incentives to labor does the Soviet employ? At present there is a slightly differentiated wage; this is not in any case, however, very high. More

important are the constant prospect of a better standard of living and the great opportunity for promotion and education. We must not forget either the patriotic and class incentive. The desire to build up the nation and the working class at home and abroad is a ruling passion.

The accomplishment of the Soviet is almost unbelievable. They have given economic if not political security to the worker. They have developed a single standard of living; by clothing or general appearance it is hard to tell workers, directors, government officials and college professors apart. Under its present system it expects to give to the masses opportunity for culture, development of the fit, and an increasingly better standard of living.

Social Life Organized

"The order in Russia, the interrelation and organization, is new, not the institutions themselves," said Dr. Kingsbury, speaking in Goodhart, Tuesday evening, on the *New Social Order in Russia*. "Russia has turned to the western world to find what is best, and has introduced what she feels to be best of these eclectic institutions."

One's first impression of Moscow is that it is little different from other European cities, but the realization soon comes that it is very drab. There are no private shops, no great cars, few taxis, no private houses, no elaborate restaurants, no competition in prices. Limited in the beautiful things of moving life, it is a worker's world.

This, Dr. Kingsbury thinks, may be explained by living conditions. The apartment is the housing unit, and the standard, a room for each person, but never more than one. Often it is less than this, for the head of a great corporation, his wife, and two sons, live in two rooms, one large and one small. In the co-operative apartment house there are four rooms with bathroom and kitchenette, and occupants may, by paying a rental, eventually become owners. Communal living is not strictly required, and although one extreme demands "social living" involving central dining and living rooms, nurseries, etc., this scheme is still in an embryonic state. Application for apartments may be made either through the municipal administrative department, the district, or the house committees, and the assignment is made according to precedence and merit.

Social Feeding Pushed

As to food, in the apartments with kitchenettes, the provision is as in any of ours, but in the old broken-up houses, where each family has only an oil stove, most of the cooking is done out. A very determined effort is being made to establish central kitchens and dining rooms. There are already large restaurants with this "social feeding" in view, simple, but well-equipped and providing good food. One large food kitchen prepares 17,000 meals a day, which are served in the great dining room, or sent to the factories. The latter measure is typical of the efforts made to care for laborers. The traditional custom of tea and biscuits at 11, a light luncheon, and the principal meal of the day at 4, together with the new working day from 7 to 3:30, allows the worker to go the factory dining room for his main meal. Under this plan, "social feeding" works well, and even where there are no central food kitchens there is always a dining room where food is served at a low cost. Altogether, definite progress is being made in this field.

Where preparation is done at home, the food is secured at government stores, or at municipal co-operative shops formed by a union organization or a single community. Although there are still some private shops and the peasant markets, these were liquidated by the government in January and February of last year, in a movement toward collectivization. In March, restrictions not only on the markets, but also on food cards, were raised. These food cards, given by the union to its members, are necessary to purchase food in the shops. The union member is the unit where food is concerned, and the worker receives a better card than the white collar employee. Food cards are not given to those who are disfranchised (i. e., those who have borne arms against the state, or were servants of the Czar, or large employers of labor, those upon whom a sentence had been passed, and the clergy.) The reason for all this is that the standard of liv-

ing has risen, and an effort is being made to keep some people from buying too much food, as there is a certain shortage.

The government is also pushing toward the establishment of central laundries and baths. The head of the Central Trade Union of the Textile Industries has considered the problem, and finds that the women will not send their clothes to a laundry. The result is that buildings are being erected where the women can go to do their own washing, with the hope of educating them to sending the clothes direct. It is illustrative of the way things move in Russia that this is being pushed forward most strenuously in the districts about the textile factories; the government educates the people, and the organizations experiment with the idea.

New Health Facilities

Health, education and amusement are interesting phases of the new social order. Income is divided into three groups: wages, services and securities. Each industry is supposed to pay out of its profits wages, costs and public developments and welfare. In the government budget, 75 per cent goes to industry and agriculture, 9 per cent for rent and 16 per cent for social culture, and 25 per cent of the national budget goes to welfare work and insurance. Securities include ingenious health institutions, such as the "consultation home," and the night sanatoriums, where tuberculosis suspects sleep, and receive medical attention and food while they are still working. A vacation of two weeks, on regular pay, is given every year, and only a small rent is paid at the vacation home.

Hospital care is partly free, and pay goes on, through the medium of insurance, during long periods of illness. Security for unemployment is small, for this is taken care of by labor exchanges which train workers for a trade and pay them wages. Wages are low because it is felt that most of the necessities of life have been reduced to a minimum of expense; an attempt at levelling wages was put down by government decree.

The number of people taking part in the education facilities offered is remarkable. There are high schools, with a workers' faculty, which take specially recommended workers and prepare them for the universities. In higher education, the need for the technical, trained individual is so great that the arts are suffering, but the clubs, ostensibly for amusement, supply this defect to some extent; club members meet in "circles" of politics, sociology, foreign languages, trade specialization, military training, etc.

The position of women is interesting in that there is a great effort being made to bring about absolute equality. Women must enter all types of education and work, and a certain number must be promoted each year. It is absolutely essential, under this new order, that all grades and groups of workers be brought into trade unions, and those who cannot belong are in a very distressed condition.

In conclusion, Dr. Kingsbury summed up her observations thus: "He who was first, is now last, he who was on top, is now underneath but, in most cases, bourgeois, intelligentsia and workers, are all side by side in the development of the state."

Dr. Smith Analyzes Results of Election

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popularity is the revolt against President Hoover, although it is difficult to distinguish between criticism of the President and criticism of his party. The question of public utilities is involved to some extent in the attitude of the public toward Mr. Hoover. The President believes in the control of the country's water-power by private

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corporations, but Congressman Reese, of Tennessee, who recently introduced a bill to this effect, and is backed by Mr. Hoover, has now been defeated for re-election. On the other hand, Senator Norris, who sponsors Government control, has been re-elected.

A feature of this election that should be emphasized is the forecast of the Presidential candidates for 1932. The enormous majority which Governor Roosevelt secured in his re-election would indicate him as a probable nominee for the Democratic ticket. Mr. Morrow is the outstanding Republican candidate, provided the party favors the wets, and decides to drop President Hoover. But if both Republicans and Democrats adopt a wet platform, a third party will probably be formed. It is thought by some that Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania must be chosen as the candidate for the new dry party, but Dr. Smith believes that this is unlikely because the support of the dries is concentrated in the West, South and Northern New England.

The New York Times has pointed out that Governor Roosevelt's victory was not due to Republicans voting the Democratic ticket but to the fact that over a million Republicans did not vote at all. According to a list of six States printed in the Times, the Republican Party incurred a loss of 3,000,000 votes over the previous election, and the Democratic Party only half a million.

Dr. Smith said in conclusion that the Democrats could not necessarily count on the Republicans voting the Democratic ticket or even remaining at home in the next Presidential election.

All-Philadelphia Hockey

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cessive victories by defeating All-Philadelphia 10-4 and 6-3 in the following two years. In 1919, despite the fact that "a formidable barrier was set up by Captain Carey at centre half, Varsity went down to a 8-0 defeat. Varsity won its last victory in 1920, 6-5. They were opposed by Miss Townsend at centre forward, who with "shams," "dash," and "cleverness," "covered the entire field with irresistible speed"; who, although she has now moved to centre half, still covers the field in the same manner. Among the spectators of that year was Miss Thomas.

Varsity suffered its only defeat of the 1923 season at the hands of Philadelphia, going down, 6-1. In 1925 they were whitewashed, 10-0. Although they were beaten 13-1 in 1927 there was a better fight than the score indicates. In that year two familiar figures appeared on the field. Jan Seeley played for All-Philadelphia and Kate Hirschberg for Varsity. With

The All-Philadelphia line-up announced at a banquet Tuesday night includes:

First Team: Sue Cross, R. W.; B. Cadbury, R. T.; U. Vanderbeck, C. F.; K. Hare, L. F.; T. Kendig, L. W.; K. McLean, R. H.; A. Townsend, C. H.; B. Taussig, L. H.; B. Strebeigh, R. F.; A. Page, L. F.; E. Williams, G.

Three of the positions on the Philadelphia second team were won by Varsity players. Collier and Ullom, who made it in their regular positions as center half and right half respectively, while Remington is playing right wing.

Miss Park Travels in Desert for Eight Days

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and the guide were the only people the adventurers saw in their eight-day trip.

The Arabian desert is very high, rising to 7000 feet in places and the roads are uneven and rocky. All around is dull or shiny black rock, of volcanic origin, yellow or gray sand, or in the distant valleys yellow-green camel grass. There is little water, and almost no animals are in the entire vast region. Miss Park and Miss Lord had tents with red and green patchwork linings in charming patterns. After tea, baths, and dinner they sat out in the starlight and read the Old Testament from Abraham through Moses, finding the reading fascinating in its relation to the life they were living. The guide showed them a great deal of paleolithic writing along the old upper level of the Nile—dramatic and thrilling pictures of fighting elephants, gazelles, and leopards. In gold mines going back to the Second or Third Dynasty they found old milling pans—also they brought back trophies from the so-called amethyst.

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SPORTS

Varsity Team Work Good in Victory Over Rosemont

Battling in the thick fog that lay low over the field, Varsity defeated Rosemont College, 10-0. Despite the wet, slippery ground and the high-flying ball no casualties resulted.

Varsity with a two week rest has improved its game. On the whole the team work was excellent, though once or twice there was a slight mix-up when places were interchanged. The forward line played as a real unit and passes worked almost like clock work. There were still quite a few offside fouls called which can be partially excused by the slipperiness of the field which made it impossible to stop.

The outstanding player for us was Moore. Not only did she score half the goals, but she also brought the ball down cleverly on other occasions (to be converted into scores). Her hard, accurate shots aimed for the open spaces almost always found the corners where the goal could not reach them. Longacre and Remington accounted for the rest of the scoring, getting in some nice passing on the way. Although Sanborn and Totten did not actually tally themselves, they were responsible for several of the goals. Sanborn, fighting back nicely, continually fed Moore the ball. Totten's passing in was extremely good and several times she sent back some nice shots from the corner of the field.

Baer, playing her first Varsity game, showed up well. Her hard, accurate passes were not often intercepted. The whole backfield played a very well-balanced game. They kept Rosemont on the defensive, not often letting them get beyond the fifty-yard line and only

once in the whole game did Thomas get a look at the ball.

For Rosemont, Creamer at centre half and Captain Padden the goal-keeper were much the best players. Padden being continually attacked made many nice stops, particularly in the second half, when the ball was practically invisible.

Varsity, having improved consistently all season, showed the kind of play against Rosemont that indicates a real battle when they meet All-Philadelphia Saturday. With such teamwork they should provide a game exciting and well worth watching.

Bryn Mawr Rosemont
Totten.....R. W.....Barthmeier (Smith)
Longacre.....R. I.....A. Dives
Remington.....C. F.....V. Impink
Moore.....L. I.....McDermott
Sanborn.....L. W.....McMahon
Ullom.....R. H.....Kernan
Collier.....C. H.....Creamer
Woodward.....L. H.....Nyemetz
McCully.....R. F.....R. Impink (M. Dives)
Baer.....L. F.....Fink (O'Brien)
Thomas.....G.....Padden

Time: 25-minute halves. Game stopped because of darkness eight minutes before the end. Score: Bryn Mawr—Moore, 5; Remington, 3; Longacre, 2.

Juniors Victorious in Interclass Games

The last games of the interclass first team series were played on Thursday afternoon. The Juniors kept their record clean by defeating the Sophomores, 3-2, while the Freshmen won from the Seniors, 2-0.

The Juniors playing an inspired game, the whole team fighting till the last minute, well deserved to win. The backs continually broke up the red attack and fed their forwards with hard,

fast passes. Crane and Moore were outstanding on the forward line, attacking the goal with determination and shooting fast, well-aimed shots at the corners. Collins, Sophomore centre half, was responsible for the prettiest goal of the afternoon. Catching the ball on the edge of the circle, aiming it at the right-hand corner, she sent it past the goal with a clean, hard, unstoppable shot.

1932 1933
Shaw.....R. W.....Leidy (Sanborn)
Sanborn.....R. I.....Longacre (Shaw)
Crane.....C. F.....Remington
Moore.....L. I.....Heffner
Ralston.....L. W.....Torrance
Reinhardt.....R. H.....Ullom
Woodward.....C. H.....Collins
Stonington.....L. H.....Barnitz
McCully.....R. F.....Grassi
Watts.....L. F.....Bowditch
Gill.....G.....Jackson

Referee: Miss Seeley. Score: 1932—Moore, 2; Crane, 1. 1933—Remington, 1; Collins, 1.

The Senior-Freshman game was

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rather slow and messy. Baer and Totten were the best of the Seniors. The latter made several beautiful carries down the field, while Baer effectively stopped Gerhard on more than one occasion. For the Freshmen the backfield played a good game, preventing the Seniors from scoring.

1931 1934
Turner.....R. W.....Carter
Benheim.....R. I.....Gerhard
Totten.....C. F.....Smith
Wayles.....L. I.....Anderegg
Moore.....L. W.....Boyd
Findley.....R. H.....Bowie
Tatnall.....C. H.....Jarrett
Doak.....L. H.....Miles
Frothingham.....R. F.....Bishop
Baer.....L. F.....Rothermel
Thomas.....G.....Jones
Referee: Miss Grant. Score: 1934—Gerhard, Smith.

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Swarthmore Conference on Coal Industry

Swarthmore College acted as host to the large number of prominent coal technicians, economists, coal operators and labor leaders and students from the leading colleges and universities of the East who attended the undergraduate conference on the bituminous coal industry, "Mines, Miners and the Public," held at the college over the past week-end, and sponsored by the Liberal Club, Cooper Foundation and Department of Social Sciences.

During the four sessions of the conference, beginning Friday evening and closing with the final session Saturday evening, nationally recognized speakers made an impartial attempt to state the problems which beset the bituminous industry and effect a method of remedying them. The first three sessions were devoted to analyzing these problems; and in the final session an operator, economist and labor leader each offered methods of control for the industry.

Peter Nebemkin, Chairman

The conference was the first attempt on the part of any student body to bring about a discussion of the bituminous industry and was one of a series of such undergraduate conferences on current problems to be held in various colleges throughout the country. The intercollegiate Student Council, an organization composed of representatives of over sixty colleges, and founded last year through the efforts of the Swarthmore Liberal Club, made possible the co-operation of the various Eastern colleges and universities in holding these conferences this year.

As a climax to the successful two-day Coal Conference, Norman Thomas, prominent Socialist and Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, delivered the final address of the Saturday evening session. Before a crowded audience in the Friends' Meeting House Mr. Thomas asserted that nationalization of the coal industry is the only solution for the evils existing under private ownership.

Dr. E. M. Patterson, President of the Academy of Political and Social Sciences, acted as chairman and introduced George J. Anderson, President of the Consolidation Coal Company, who spoke on "Remedies and A Sick Industry." Professor H. S. Raushenbush, of Dartmouth College, followed with "Nationalization: A Concrete Plan." The ingenious plan proposed by this speaker prefaced many of the remarks made in the closing address by Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Thomas' Speech

Norman Thomas considered the scheme of government wholesaling of coal as proposed by Mr. Raushenbush as being important because it is an indirect method of avoiding legal obstacles such as constitutional change. Much of modern legislation must apply to the public utilities in general and coal presents specific problems that none of the others do.

Under private ownership bituminous coal has been a sick industry. The conflict of operator and consumer under such a system will always be present. The speaker denied that private ownership is just because natural resources do not belong to any one individual. Social ownership should be substituted for private ownership.

Planned Production

Under this proposed plan the Government would acquire only the wholesale interests. The interest of both producer and consumer would be represented on a directing board. The Socialist asserted that today the directorate is composed of people who know the least about the industry. The technical experts could be employed by the Government while unemployment insurance would be offered to those workers who might have to find new occupations. Mr. Thomas believed that this will tide them over the period of transition.

"Collective bargaining should be encouraged. The Government should offer conditions under which it is preferred." But those men who refuse to conform to a union system should not be barred.

The speaker admitted that the problem of planned production and distribution is a difficult one. Under the nationalization scheme not only national but world wide yearly production must be regulated. This will largely eliminate the seasonal element. Russia today provides a substitute for our unplanned method. Even if it may not be the best it is worth examination.

Perfect Nonsense

Prizes, we have decided, are undemocratic. Henceforth and forever more nonsense will be printed in this column, if at all, free and equal.

* * *

We have with us this week a collection of sundry nameless folk songs from the Wyndhamites of 1933. More of them anon. The first was inspired by the discovery of a furry beast in a tub (dead).

I. (Tune: Singing in the Bathtub")

Rodents in the bathtub
Curled around the drain;
In our morning showers
The mice come down like rain.

In their dying moments
Perfuming our bowers,
Hid behind the plaster
Like some exotic flowers.

O the race must be abolished
Tracked to their hiding place;
If two are undemolished
They will procreate their race!

If you set a mouse trap
Set it in the tub.
You can use the mouse skins
For wash rags when you scrub.

Now at the close of day
Love, life is leering;
All sorts of animalcules
From their dens peering.

Here an amoe-be-ba
Flirts with its better half.
And there a dinosaur
Nurses its dinocalf.

Come, I must get me hence,
I need experience;
Be thou my chaperone.
This is why girls leave home!

* * *

III. (No tune; chant)

The polyp and the trollop
Were walking on the strand.
Said the trollop to the polyp,
"Won't you let me hold your hand?"

Said the polyp to the trollop
"O can't you understand,
I'm only a mere, smear polyp
And I haven't any hand!"

Now we say with some disgust
That the trollop had a bust,
He had a lower appetite
We will not call it lust.
So he ate the little polyp
And he threw away the crust.

Miss Park

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

and emerald mines. Hieroglyphs were discovered in these mines (cut on great blocks), probably accounts or records of ownership.

The desert takes on extraordinary colors during the day, but is practically colorless at noon when the travelers stopped for rest and shade. They passed time leisurely watching the passage of the day by the sun and shadows, and neglecting the Western conception of time. The desert offered its more exploited sights also—bones scattered along the caravan track, and mirages everywhere.

On the seventh day after a long ride they reached their camp near water. They spent the next day by the well, recovering from the hard journey, and talking to their guide and the men about Arab magic, and family life, and listening to stories about the people of the desert. The next day they reached the Nile, where the brilliance of the green and blue coloring seemed like a stage setting. Their desert life was not to be forgotten with its completion, however, for the coloring of both Miss Park and Miss Lord was so high that two Arabs remarked, "You look just like me."

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